# TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

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SEASON OF 1899. CIRCULAR B.

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CONTAINING A CATALOGUE OF TREES USED FOR AVENUE, STREET AND ROADSIDE PLANTING.

OBSERVATIONS AFFECTING CHOICE OF TREE, AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO PLANTING, CARE, ETC.

# THE TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATION

## OF NEW YORK CITY.

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CIRCULAR B. SEASON OF 1899.

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This circular contains a limited catalogue of trees for avenue, street and roadside planting, with suggestions as to their selection, etc.

In many sections of the older city, and with scarcely no limitation throughout our annexed territory, trees can be successfully grown upon the avenues, streets and roadside, and for the purpose of encouraging the work in which this Association is engaged, the following general observations are submitted for the consideration of members and others interested in tree planting.

Many street trees fail because of physically defective conditions at the outset—the lack of a roomy pit, meagre provision of soil, and careless and unintelligent work in planting.

The quality, in all respects, of the tree should be the best attainable.

It should be a *nursery raised tree*, a sound straight stem or trunk, a well balanced head or top and its general habit of growth or individualism must have been reasonably preserved in its cultivation.

The roots should be full, compact and fibrous. At no time in the planting season, during the process of taking up, transportation and planting, should these be exposed to the sun and air, and they should preferably be kept moist until placed in the ground, to prevent injury to the more tender fibres. Failure of young trees is often directly attributable to this neglect.

Trees in common with vegetation generally, require light, air, sunlight, moisture and ventilation. Some varieties of trees suffer less than others under certain limitations in these respects as in the case of compactly built up narrow streets, restricted sun exposure, etc.

There is little opportunity for more than a very superficial cultivation and limited nourishment of a street tree after it is planted, and for these reasons, the size of the pit or opening and the measure of good soil for the sustenance of the tree is of the first importance. It is recommended therefore, that the pit or

opening in which the tree is to be planted, should be large enough to contain about one and one half cubic yards of soil as the initial minimum provision. The opening may be circular preferably, or square or according to circumstance, as in the case of a narrow sidewalk, the form may be modified and an oblong space of narrower width than in the case of a circular or square opening may be substituted longwise of the curb line.

A circular or square opening from three and a half to four feet in diameter or width and depth, and an area about four feet and a half in length, two feet and a half in width, and three and a half feet in depth, will approximately contain the amount of soil equal to one and one half cubic yards.

It is to be remembered at all times, that where opportunity offers and a disposition to observe the recommendation prevails, the larger the provision of soil, the better for the tree.

Under these conditions, no manure should be used.

The space of open ground about the tree when planted should be as large as circumstances will permit. Limitations upon side walk space—necessity for cutting openings through flag stone and concrete surfaces, etc., will circumscribe this provision in many cases—but the openings should not be less in area than four square feet, which would be in the case of a square space, two feet each way and of a circular opening, two and a quarter feet in diameter. Thus means will be afforded for moisture and ventilation and the escape of poisonous gases, etc., from beneath. A substantial guard or box should enclose the tree. It should be firmly set, so that it may not be easily displaced—and a contrivance of padding of hose or other material should be placed between the tree and the inner frame of the guard, to prevent injury to the bark, by chafing, cutting, etc.

After planting, and during dry and very warm weather the tree should be occasionally watered, and if signs of weakness are observed, by the drooping or wilting of the leaves, a mulching or covering of fresh grass or moistened straw may be temporarily placed about the tree. Whatever cutting or pruning may be found necessary from time to time to regulate the growth of the tree, should be done only by some one skilled and experienced in the work.

The trunk and branches should be cleaned in the fall and spring to removed the eggs, etc., of insects. A permit for opening a tree pit is necessary. This can be obtained without trouble, on application to the Commissioner of Highways, Am. Tract Society Building, Nassau Street, and after May 1st, the Syndicate Building, Park Row. This permit can be obtained by the Nurseryman or other person who supplies and plants the trees. Where work has been improperly done, or in case of neglected obligations on the part of those with whom contracts for supplying and planting the tree have been made, or where guards have been displaced or trees injured by the horses and wagons of tradesmen, etc., the facts should be reported to the Association, when a remedy if possible, will be sought for.



Limited Catalogue of trees which have been successfully grown in the City and elsewhere, for street and roadside planting. All of these varieties have been recommended by reputable nurserymen and others having experience and expert knowledge of the subject.

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## General List of Trees for Avenue, Street and Roadside Planting.

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The several varieties of trees are designated by their common names, and are arranged alphabetically, for convenience of reference.

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ASH—American White
ASH—European
AILANTUS-GLANDULOSUS—(Pistillate trees)
BEECH—American
CATALPA—(Speciosa)
CHESTNUT—White Flowering
CHESTNUT—American Sweet
COFFEE TREE—Kentucky
ELM—American
ELM—English
ELM—Scotch
ELM—Belgian
ELM—Slippery
GUM—Sweet—Liquid Amber
LINDEN—American—Basswood
LINDEN—English
LOCUST—Honey three thorned
MAPLE—Sugar or Rock
MAPLE—Norway
MAPLE—Sycamore
MAPLE—Large Leaf
MAPLE—English Field
MAPLE—White or Silver Leaf
MAPLE—Red
MAPLE—Schwedlers
NETTLE—N. American
NETTLE—Thick Leaf or Hackberry
OAK—Pin
Overcup
Red
Scarlet
Turkey
PLANE—Western—(Buttonwood or Sycamore)
PLANE—Oriental
POPLAR—Balsam
POPLAR—Carolina—(Angulata)
POPLAR—Monilifera—(Cottonwood)
PEPERIDGE—(Sour Gum—Tupelo)
SASSAFRAS
TULIP TREE—White Wood or Tulip Poplar

*Sub-Classification A.—Trees which for form and size at maturity ana general characteristics of growth, are recommended for avenues and the more open and spacious roadways :*

BEECH—American
CHESTNUT—American Sweet
ELM—American
ELM—English
LINDEN—American—Basswood
LOCUST—Honey
MAPLE—Sugar
MAPLE—Sycamore
MAPLE—Large Leaf
OAK—Pin
Overcup
Red
Scarlet
Turkey
PLANE—Western and Oriental
POPLAR—Balsam
PEPERIDGE
TULIP TREE—White Wood or Tulip Poplar

*Sub-Classification B.—Trees for streets or roads of ordinary width :*

ASH—American
ASH—European
CATALPA—Speciosa
CHESTNUT—White Flowering
COFFEE TREE—Kentucky—(Experimental)
ELM—Belgian
ELM—Slippery
GUM—Sweet—(Liquid Amber)
LINDEN—European
MAPLE—Norway
MAPLE—White or Silver Leaf
MAPLE—English Field
MAPLE—Red
MAPLE—Schwedlers
NETTLE TREE—N. American
NETTLE TREE—Thick Leaf or Hackberry
POPLAR—Carolina—Angulata
POPLAR—Monilifera—Cottonwood
SASSAFRAS

*Classification C.—Trees which are usually designated as rapid growers. They attain a somewhat early maturity and become noticeably disfigured and decrepit.*

AILANTUS—Glandulosus
ASH—European
CATALPA
POPLAR—Balsam
MAPLE—White or Silver leaf
WILLOW—Weeping



*Sub-Classification D, of trees suitable for roadside planting in rural and suburban neighborhoods, and specially suggested for the more open sections of the annexed districts of the city.*

ASH—American
BEECH—American
CHESTNUT—American Sweet
COFFEE TREE—Kentucky (Experimental)
ELM—American
ELM—English
ELM—Scotch
ELM—Belgian
ELM—Slippery
GUM—Sweet—Liquid Amber
LOCUST—Honey—Three Thorned
MAPLE—Sugar
MAPLE—Norway
MAPLE—Sycamore
MAPLE—Large Leaf
MAPLE—English Field
MAPLE—White or Silver Leaf
OAK—Pin
Overcup
Red
Scarlet
Turkey
PLANE—Western and Oriental
POPLAR—Balsam
PEPERIDGE—Sour Gum or Tupelo
SASSAFRAS
TULIP TREE—White Wood or Tulip Poplar

The variety of tree should be selected with the view to its known adaptability if possible to the intended location and surroundings.

Further information relating to the object matter of this circular will be furnished on application to this Association.

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